





# The Avalanche

SAVING, HANSON & CO., PUBLISHERS.  
GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

## TOOTHACHE.

To have it out or not—that is the question; Whether the tooth for the jaw to suffer. The pains and torments of an aching tooth, Or to take steel against a host of troubles. And, by extracting, end them? To pull—no more; and by a tug to say we end The toothache, and a thousand natural ills. The jaw is left to—its consumption. Devoted to be healed. To pull—to tug—To tug! perchance to break—aye, there's the rub; For in that wrench what agonies may come, When we have half-dislodged the stubborn foe, Must give us pause; there's the respect That makes an aching tooth so long to live. For we would have the pains and stings of pain, The old wife's nostrum, dentists' cunning. The pangs of hope deferred, night sleep delay, When he himself might his quietude keep. For one poor rilling?—No! would fain have bear. To groan and sink beneath a load of pain, But that the dread of something longer within, The more-extended force, from which pain, No jaw at ease return, puzzles the will And makes it rather bear the ills it has Than fly to others that it knows not of? Thus doth the native hue of resolution Tinctured ever with the pale cast of fear, And many a one, whose courage socks the door With this regard, his footstep turns aside, Scared at the name of dentist.

## AN OLD DREAM STORY.

One snowy winter night an English farmer, named Robin Cartwright, sitting with his wife before his blazing fire of oak wood, fancied that he heard the faint bleating of a sheep outside his door, and, anxious for his flock, took his lantern and went out to look for the poor creature. No sheep was there, however, but instead, close against the door jamb, a basket lined with wool and covered with a blanket, in which lay a very young child.

There were footsteps in the snow which led up to the door, and other steps which led away from it. Holding his lantern low, the farmer followed these until they ceased abruptly beside the margin of the river, which lay at the foot of his land. Lifting his lantern over his head, the good man shouted aloud half a dozen times: "Hullo!" he cried—"Hullo!" but the deep silence of the winter night alone answered him. As he stood listening in vain, a shudder ran through his stout frame. His imagination pictured a young woman, trembling, unhappy, shame-stricken, who, having laid her infant at his door, had sped away toward this dark water to hide her woes within its bosom.

"Friends here!" he shouted again. "Friends here!" Only friends! But again he heard no sound; and, after searching the banks carefully, he returned to his cottage.

His wife, meanwhile, had taken the child to the fire and cared for it kindly. It was a pretty little boy, dressed in good and comfortable garments, and fastened about his neck by a cord was one-half of a very peculiar silver clasp or buckle.

It seemed evident that the clasp was intended to be a token by which the infant's identity might one day be proven, and the farmer's wife put it away carefully. Enquiries were made in the neighborhood, but they led to no discoveries, and Cartwright left the child, though they did not deem it wise to adopt him as their own. He was kindly cared for, but brought up as a servant. He had been christened Roger, and knew no other name.

As soon as he was old enough he was put to outdoor work, and though taught to read and write, was otherwise on a par with his fellow-laborers. He had never seen any place more elegant than the farm-house parlor, nor any dress more costly than that his mistress wore to the church on Sunday; yet his dreams, which he was fond of telling, were all of magnificence and splendor.

Often in his sleep he found himself in an elegant room, furnished in yellow satin. There were old portraits on the walls, and beautiful ornaments everywhere. Here he always saw a lady dressed in black, but wearing diamonds, who was very beautiful, and who often wept, and a gentleman who wore something on his breast—as he explained to Mrs. Cartwright, "like your best breast-pin, but more sparkling," thus describing an order, as it seemed. He appeared always to be himself invisible, and once a man in a livery, who had only one eye, seemed to walk straight through him without knowing it.

Mrs. Cartwright always believed that these dreams "meant something," but her husband laughed at the matter.

"Poor Roger is no nobleman's child," he used to say. "No doubt his mother drowned herself the night she left him here, poor soul!"

So the boy's sixteenth birthday came, and on it he dreamed this dream: He thought he was in London, and stood before a row of rough stone houses, which were plainly very old. Across the front were some faded letters, quaint and queer enough to puzzle him, but he made out the words: "Lady Armitage." Before him was one of the low doors with the number ten on it, and at it stood an old woman with a black silk cap on her head, and a little black shawl over the shoulders of her purple calico gown.

She held something in her hand and showed it to him. It was a piece of a silver buckle.

"Bring me the other half," she said, "and I'll tell you a tale will please you."

Then the old woman, determined to go to London. He was so excited by the dream that he could scarcely wait until morning to tell it to his mistress, who, on hearing it, at once brought out the silver half buckle that she had kept ever since he had been left at her door, and vowed that she would go to London with him to see what came of this strange dream.

Together the woman and boy made the journey, and after many inquiries

and much wandering about the strange city, they learned that there existed in its very heart an old-time charity called, quietly enough, "Lady Armitage's twenty-four old wives."

Twenty-four old women, who had been reputable wives and mothers, were fed, clothed and lodged in these buildings—the funds for the purpose having been bequeathed by a certain pious Lady Armitage, long dead.

To this row of buildings the two country folk made their way, and the boy cried out with something very like terror when he saw the houses of his dream, and on one low door the number ten that he had read in those very white letters. He knocked at it with trembling hand, and an old woman in a black silk cap, purple gown and a little black shawl, opened it at once. She made a courtesy such as humble English women give their superiors, and said:

"What can I do for you, ma'am?" And the boy staggered back against the door-post, too faint to speak; but Mrs. Cartwright walked bravely into the poor little apartment.

"Dame," she said, "we've come a long way to ask you a little question. Have you the other half of a bit of a buckle like this?"

The old woman looked at her a moment and answered:

"I have, ma'am, and a parcel, too, for one that shows it to me. Sit down, and I'll tell you about it."

Mrs. Cartwright seated herself; the boy drew near. The old woman went to a chest which stood in a recess, unlocked it, and took thence a parcel, well tied up.

"There's two of us in this home always, ma'am," she said. "The last one died here. She was an old nurse-woman—Hannah Glegg, she called herself—and, in her last illness, she was greatly

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## HOW DIFFERENT PEOPLE SEE THE MOON.

The disk of the moon, as is very apparent, is not of uniform brightness. There are diversified by dark areas here and there. These dark areas are so arranged as to represent the eyes, nose and mouth of a human being, and the whole disk represents passably well a human face.

Not all people, however, can see this resemblance. Some who cannot see the face can see a man and a woman carrying between them a bucket of water. The man stands on the left side of the disk, the woman on the right. To some the dark spaces appear to have the same shape as North and South America, as if the Western continent were reflected in the moon. The Tartars see none of these, but their "man in the moon" is a wood-cutter, bearing on his back a huge bundle of wood, and supporting himself with a staff. The Japanese see the form of a rabbit in a sitting posture. His long ears stand erect, and before him is a mortar. In his forepaw he holds a pestle, with which he is grinding rice after the manner of the Japanese. The Emperor Rudolph, who often observed the moon with the astronomer, Kepler, saw upon it the image of Italy. The ancients recognized the resemblance of the moon to the human face, for the historian Plutarch wrote a treatise contradicting that vulgar idea. "Great fools," said he, "are they who think that they see a face on the moon. That which they think they see is an illusion. It is caused by fatigue of the eye, which makes light and shade where there is only uniformity."

How greatly he was mistaken was shown afterward when the telescope was invented. Under the powerful eye of this instrument the surface of the moon exhibits anything but uniformity. It equals in roughness the roughest portion of the earth's surface. Huge mountains are scattered over the disk, and within many of these are smaller mountains. Deep chasms and high ridges are abundant. From some of the mountains long rays extend in every direction like streams of lava.

The telescope dispels all these resemblances which are so apparent to the naked eye, but even with this aid not all people see alike. One likens the moon to a green cheese, while another thinks it resembles a body of water frozen over with the ripples on its surface, and the craters are air-holes in the ice. Another smiles, perhaps the most ridiculous of all, is that of a pot of boiling mush, the waters being the bubbles of air as they come up and burst on the surface. Some see only a cold, desolate, dead planet, incapable of supporting life of any kind, while others see valleys, streams, canals, and other characteristics of mother earth.

THE BIRTH OF NIHILISM.

In 1852, when Mourawieff, the Lieutenant of the dead Czar, was carrying out his cruel and barbaric crusade against the incipient rebellion in Poland, a young student of that country, attending the University of Daport, returned home one day with half a dozen companions whom he had promised to entertain in his father's house. They entered, and a ghastly spectacle met their view. The whole family lay massacred, while the mother and sister of the young Pole had been hatefully outraged by Mourawieff's brutal soldiery, drunk with woodley. The students, struck dumb with horror, stood silent on the floor, while the bereaved boy sat down by a little table, on which lay laid his right hand, while his left hung loosely by his side. At first his companions, who were Russians every one of them, expected a violent outburst of rage against themselves and their country. But suddenly the face of the Pole became pale and death-like, and from his glassy eyes tears began to stream over his downy cheeks. Terrified and choking with grief, his companions, approaching, exclaimed, "Stanislas, Stanislas, come to yourself again, and by the living God we will avenge this wrong!" The youth did not reply. By and by the tears ceased to flow, the eyes rolled in their sockets, there was a heavy sigh and Stanislas was no more. Kneeling around the body of their dead companion, the handful of Russian students bound themselves by a solemn oath to work out the ruin of the tyranny which had thus disgraced their fatherland.

Such, according to one of its most authoritative organs, was the origin of Nihilism, which ever since has carried on a war the most desperate, and which now claims as its latest victim the august ruler of more than 80,000,000 of people. They were students who first conceived the conspiracy, they are students and men and women of the student class who have since mainly swollen its ranks, and, as the current reports go to show, Nihilism has found in students the instruments of its latest and most terrible vengeance.

A CONNOISSEUR OF ART.

Jenks, of Fifth avenue, accompanied by his wife, visited an art gallery. On an easel stood the celebrated engraving of the "Huguenot Fugitives," a picture familiar to all. In the foreground, by a huge rock, half buried by the sands of the sea beach are the fugitives. The central figure is that of a young man; at his side cowering with fear is his wife, pressing to her heart her little babe. The young man has grasped his sword, determined to protect his wife and little one to the last. "Well, that is not marvellous," said Jenks, as his eye lighted on the picture. "What fire there is in that young man's eye; and the wife, she, too, has a strange look of determination. I don't quite understand. Observe how fondly she clings her babe. Oh! yes, I see," exclaimed Mr. Jenks, as the light began to dawn. "At first I utterly failed to appreciate the conception of the artist. Do you comprehend it, my dear?" addressing Mrs. Jenks.

Don't you see they are determined to wean that baby?—That accounts for that look of firmness. What an imagination that artist had! And, with a self-satisfied look of exultation, Jenks immediately ordered the picture sent up to the house.—New York Mercury.

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One striking trait of British Philistinism is ignorance of other countries, and chiefly ignorance of America. To the Philistine this ignorance is his most cherished intellectual treasure. He guards it carefully and plumes himself upon it. To enlarge and confirm it, he reads the travels of other Philistines in America, and in some cases visits the States himself, to return with a confusion of mind and perversion of fact upon the subject which is the occasion of profoundest self-congratulation, and which makes him for the remainder of his life an oracle on American affairs among his untravelled friends and neighbors. Let me frankly confess, however, that a like ignorance and confusion in regard to English among natives of other countries is sometimes courteously assumed by the Philistine. Some years before my visit to England, a pretty and well-mannered, though not very high class, English woman was telling me, with the eyes and voice of a dove, of something that had happened in Manchester; and said he, "are they who think that they see a face on the moon. That which they think they see is an illusion. It is caused by fatigue of the eye, which makes light and shade where there is only uniformity."

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4. It is of the greatest importance that children from 4 years and upward should have their teeth frequently examined by the dental surgeon, to see that the first set, particularly the back teeth, are not decaying too early, and to have the opportunity of timely treatment for the regulation and preservation of the second set.
5. Children should be taught to rinse the mouth night and morning, and to begin the use of the toothbrush early, likewise the toothpick.
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One striking trait of British Philistinism is ignorance of other countries, and chiefly ignorance of America. To the Philistine this ignorance is his most cherished intellectual treasure. He guards it carefully and plumes himself upon it. To enlarge and confirm it, he reads the travels of other Philistines in America, and in some cases visits the States himself, to return with a confusion of mind and perversion of fact upon the subject which is the occasion of profoundest self-congratulation, and which makes him for the remainder of his life an oracle on American affairs among his untravelled friends and neighbors. Let me frankly confess, however, that a like ignorance and confusion in regard to English among natives of other countries is sometimes courteously assumed by the Philistine. Some years before my visit to England, a pretty and well-mannered, though not very high class, English woman was telling me, with the eyes and voice of a dove, of something that had happened in Manchester; and said he, "are they who think that they see a face on the moon. That which they think they see is an illusion. It is caused by fatigue of the eye, which makes light and shade where there is only uniformity."

How greatly he was mistaken was shown afterward when the telescope was invented. Under the powerful eye of this instrument the surface of the moon exhibits anything but uniformity. It equals in roughness the roughest portion of the earth's surface. Huge mountains are scattered over the disk, and within many of these are smaller mountains. Deep chasms and high ridges are abundant. From some of the mountains long rays extend in every direction like streams of lava.

The telescope dispels all these resemblances which are so apparent to the naked eye, but even with this aid not all people see alike. One likens the moon to a green cheese, while another thinks it resembles a body of water frozen over with the ripples on its surface, and the craters are air-holes in the ice. Another smiles, perhaps the most ridiculous of all, is that of a pot of boiling mush, the waters being the bubbles of air as they come up and burst on the surface. Some see only a cold, desolate, dead planet, incapable of supporting life of any kind, while others see valleys, streams, canals, and other characteristics of mother earth.

## FACTS TO THE FRONT.

The Sample Southern Outrages Recently referred to by Senator Daves—Statement by the Massachusetts Man in Question, Who, for the Crime of Defending the Negroes, Was Exiled to the Louisiana Penitentiary, His Property Destroyed by Fire, and His Life Threatened.

Senator George's denial of Senator Daves' story of the destruction of a Massachusetts man's property in the South because of his political affiliations is met with a counter-denial by the Boston Daily Advertiser. In the statement of the victim, Mr. Charles Heath, who is now a resident of Malden, four miles distant from Boston, the only mistake Senator Daves made was in locating the troubles in Mississippi. They occurred in Louisiana, and their real reads as near like a chapter in "A Fool's Errand" as one can look like another.

Heath's plantation of nearly 1,000 acres was in Caldwell parish, ten miles below Columbia. He and his brother, who is a New Orleans merchant, bought the place thirteen or fourteen years ago, and had established upon it a gin house, grist mill and a sugar shop, fitted up with improved machinery. For several years they ran the place under a white overseer, and were not seriously interfered with by their neighbors, but in 1877 or 1878, when a negro was put in as overseer, the trouble began.

Says Mr. Heath, "The Sheriff of the parish came to me and my brother and said something like this: 'You two white men are to divide up your land among the negroes for your term of life without a white overseer. The negroes are stealing everything they can lay their hands on in the way of stock, even when they have a white man to oversee them, and what will they do if left to themselves? The white people are not going to let you do it. We cannot afford to do it, and you cannot afford to do it, and we don't mean that you shall start out in that way.'"

The reply of course was that the brothers, having paid for the place, had a right to run it as they pleased. A negro named Harris was appointed overseer, and was threatened. Gov. Van Dine said he did not have militia force enough to protect such cases, and the result was that a party of masked men rode up to his cabin at night, called him out and shot him, making such wounds that he is now a cripple. Then the usual Ku Klux placards were posted around ordering Mr. Heath to leave the place, and threatening death and destruction to the property. But the real trouble began about Christmas last. At that time a young Bostonian went up to Heath's place with a view of buying him out. He represented himself to the people there as being a native of Louisiana. They welcomed him very kindly and said: "We are glad you are coming here to take Mr. Heath's place. Mr. Heath is a good man. We don't have anything against him. He is a good man, but he is a Yankee. We don't want that kind here, but want our native men." Says Mr. Heath: "I had been for some time trying to effect a sale and get out of the country as easily as possible. While the neighbors showed no enmity to my face, always treating me with the greatest apparent respect, the inside of the matter was different. The same time exhibiting the greatest enmity behind my back. I had had interviews with one or two parties about selling out, and I would have sold out at a very great sacrifice if I could have seen a chance to get my money. I could have sold out last August by letting them take my property, and I would have been as well as let them pay for it from the proceeds as fast as they could earn it. I was holding out and trying to find somebody that had some money. When they burned me out I had no place to stay, and I had to get out then. We had about \$4,000 insurance. I have nothing left there but half a dozen pair of mules and the land. The whole place, with improvements, was worth \$25,000. They burned up my tools, wagons, gristmill, mill, blacksmith shop, repair shop, everything clean. I got out about \$100 or \$500 worth of goods in about twenty minutes we had to work, and we came within an ace of being burned alive. The only thing that saved us was that the wind blew the flames away from the buildings, and they were sleeping."

Mr. Heath claims that he had been a public benefactor rather than an enemy to the parish where his property was, and can only explain his persecution by his desire to elevate the negro. He details many petty acts of cruelty, and concludes by saying: "The trouble is that the native Southerners are envious of any one who comes into their neighborhood, particularly a Northern man who is opposed to the solid South. They knew what my politics were, although I never have talked politics there



## NEWS IN BRIEF.

### FOREIGN.

A report is in circulation that the cashier of De Lesseps Canal Company absconded, six weeks ago, with \$98,000,000.

By the upsetting of a ferry boat in the Dnieper river from thirty to sixty persons were drowned.

The police of St. Petersburg continue to seize printing presses used for seditious purposes and arrest the workmen.

Five servants in the Imperial Palace at Constantinople have confessed that they suffocated Abdul Aziz, the late Sultan, and opened veins in his arms to make it appear that he killed himself. Three officials are said to be implicated.

Evolution, the executioner of the Nineteenth century, has been given 100 lashes in the language of Michael the Pope broke twice.

A man named Leyden, who was in charge of a house from which a tenant had been evicted near Clifton, Ireland, was shot dead recently. His son was dangerously wounded. Nine men surrounded the house and commenced shooting, and continued until they had killed Leyden.

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Sir Stafford Northcote has been selected as successor to Lord Beaconsfield as leader of the Tories. The Duke of Richmond, who was his chief competitor, will lead in the House of Lords.

As to the question of the Land Leagues that there is such a lot in existence, the Government has been asked to consider the matter, and conferred on him by that parliament, and causes the arrest of some of the persons connected with the land agitation. The latest victims are John and Cornelius Creighton, farmers, residing near Millstreet, in the county of Cork, and John O'Sullivan, a law clerk, residing in the same district.

At New Falls, in the County Limerick, Ireland, a party of bailiffs, protected by 500 soldiers and policemen, attempted to evict some tenants. This people, to the number of 5,000, assembled and ground, and stoned the Sheriff and his assistants, and dared the military force to do its worst. The police charged the crowd several times without effect. Finally the bailiffs became frightened and refused to point out the houses from which the tenants were to be evicted, and the military force was obliged to withdraw.

The Chicago South Side City Railway Company is to incorporate the San Francisco cable system the present year, at a cost of about \$1,500,000.

The Government is sending 1,000 destitute people in and around Kingston, D. T.

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department has just learned that there was a lack of uniformity in the matter of the duties assessed on foreign books imported through the mails, has issued an order declaring that all books in this country, or partially so, imported are liable to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Secretary Blaine has become convinced that Michael Borton is an American citizen, and has promised to open a correspondence with the British Government with a view to securing his release from prison.

Postmaster General James announces his intention of going to the bottom of the frauds in the Postoffice Department, and remedying the evils of the present system. At the same time those who are shown to have been implicated in the irregularities will be presented to the full extent of the law.

The Mary and Helen, which has been chartered to go in search of the Jeannette, will hereafter be known as the Rodgers, in compliment to Rear Admiral John Rodgers.

Col. Wm. C. Chase, and several other officers of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Cavalry, who were captured at the Battle of the Wilderness, and taken to the White River, and it is expected they will be returned to the United States in five days or there will be trouble.

The Town of Bahia Ventura, in New Granada, South America, has been destroyed by fire. Three persons were burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$4,000,000.

There is a girl in Scotland, who has been taken and the Iowa fashions girl recently deceased. Her name is Catherine Marshall, and she has taken no food since the beginning of the present year.

At a meeting of the English Tory party presided over by Sir Stafford Northcote, it was decided to oppose the Land bill unless landlords are compensated for their losses.

It is believed that Chitt will annex Persia. Frequent rebellions may, therefore, be looked for in the latter state.

The Dublin Common Council refused to pass a vote of condolence on the death of Lord Beaconsfield.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria is to be married to Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and the Prince of Wales will attend the wedding.

The remains of the Earl of Beaconsfield were deposited in the family vault at Hughenden Churchyard, a great many distinguished notables being present at the funeral.

Emile de Girardin, the eminent French editor and politician, is dead.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, received a letter from the czar, on the occasion of his jubilee and retirement from office, which must be very consoling to the veteran statesman. The czar attributes to Gortschakoff the restoration of Russia to the place among the nations which she lost by the Crimean war and the treaty of Paris. In addition to the congratulatory letter the czar sent his father's portrait and his own, both set in diamonds, as tokens of gratitude for "glorious services."

Little French troops have crossed the Tunis, the French troops have crossed the Tunis, and now occupy several places in the Bay of Tunis, and are advancing on Tunis itself.

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